Legendary Celtic Kings of the Druids

*Based in part on Geoffrey of Monmouth's pseudohistorical **History of the Kings of the Britons***
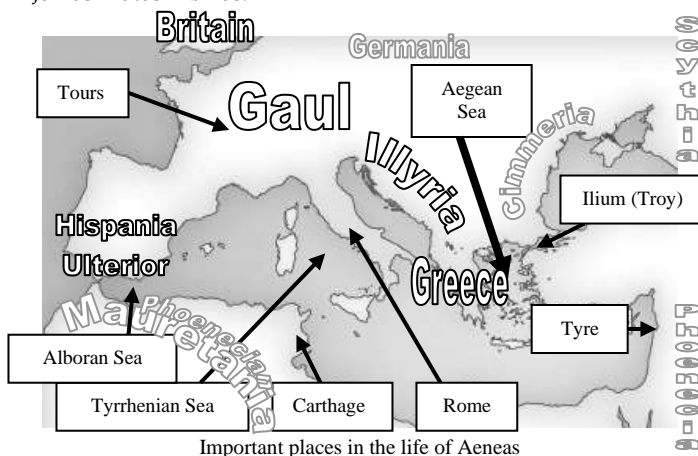

Combat between Brutus' troops and the giants led by Gogmagog.
—abridged ***Historia Regnum Britanniae***; British Library MS Harley 1808, fol. 8.

Legendary Kings of Britain and Rulers of Cornwall

This legend first appears in ***The History of the Britons*** (Latin: *Historia Brittonum*), a history of the indigenous British (Brittonic) people that was compiled in the 9th century - attributed to Nennius; but, the legend is best known from the account given by the 12th century chronicler Geoffrey of Monmouth in his ***Historia Regum Britanniae***. However, he is not mentioned in any classical text and is not considered to be historical. Early translations and adaptations of Geoffrey's Historia, such as Wace's Norman French Roman de Brut, Layamon's Old English Brut, were named after Brutus - and the word "Brut" came to mean a chronicle of British history. One of several Middle Welsh adaptations was called the ***Brut y Brenhinedd*** ("*Chronicle of the Kings*"). ***Brut y Tywysogion*** ("*Chronicle of the Princes*"), a major chronicle for the Welsh rulers from the 7th century to loss of independence, is a purely historical work containing no legendary material but the title reflects the influence of Geoffrey's work and in one sense can be seen as a "sequel" to it.

1. **The island of Britain** was named after Roman general **Decimus Junius Brutus Callaicus** *son of Marcus Junius Brutus and brother of Marcus Junius Brutus*, who pacified **Hispania Ulterior** (*Further Spain*) in 138 BCE. Decimus Junius Brutus Callaicus was a consul of the Roman Republic for the year 138 BCE together with ***Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio***. He was an optimate politician and a military commander in **Hispania** and in **Illyria**. He had a son *also* named Decimus Junius Brutus and his grandson was Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus.

Important places in the life of Aeneas

Aeneas (Greek: Αἰνείας, *Aineías*)* *son of Aphrodite Pandemos the Olympian* settled in Italy after the **Trojan War**, and his son **Ascanius** founded **Alba Longa** on the fertile volcanic soil of **Latium** (*central western Italy*) - precursor of Rome. Ascanius married and his wife became pregnant: *a magician*, whom was asked to predict the unborn child's gender and *its* future, foretold *the* birth of a boy and that he wouldst be the bravest and most beloved son of the land - a man of the people... but he also predicted *that* the boy would be exiled after causing the death of both of his parents; *more-so*, he predicted that when he reached adulthood he would travel through many countries and fulfill many great achievements. Not all these predictions were to the liking of Silvius: Enraged, he had the sorcerer put to death. Nevertheless, the mother died in childbirth; moreover, the boy – named **Brutus** (age 15), *albeit* accidentally, *actually* didst kill his father with an arrow and was banished *from Italy* to **wander for forty-two years** ✪ and travelled to several islands before reaching Greece.

Thus, the unfortunate seer was proved correct about the first two parts of his prophecy, and the rest was beginning to unfold.

·　　　　　　　·

Brute ap Selys Hen (*Brutus*)[†] (Welsh: "*Brwt*" or *Bryttys*)* *son of Silvus grandson of Ascanius great-grandson of legendary Trojan hero*

---

* Snorri Sturluson identifies him with the Norse Æsir **Vidarr**.
[†] Early translations and adaptations of Geoffrey's *Historia*, such as Wace's Norman-French *Roman de Brut*, Layamon's Old English *Brut*, were named

Aeneas is known in medieval British history as the eponymous founder and first king of Britain.[†]

Brutus' Dardanoi folk[‡] hapt upon ***a group of expatriated Trojan slaves*** there-at - the descendants of soldiers who had fought against ***Mycenaean Greece*** in the **Trojan Wars** of the 13th century BCE who were likewise escaping abroad from their common foes - four generations born to exiles which had accompanied ***Antenor*** in flight... in bondage. They had been enslaved by **King Priam of Troy** (*q.v.*)[§] (Greek: Πρίαμος *Priamos*) *youngest son of Laomedon and Placia Strymo* "in vengeance for his father's death," and were *subsequently* to continue in their servitude under **King Pandrasus of the Dorian Greeks**.

Their leader was called **Corineus**, *in medieval British legend*; he was a prodigious warrior, a fighter of giants, and the eponymous founder of Cornwall.[**] According to Geoffrey of Monmouth's ***History of the Kings of Britain*** (1136) he led the descendants of the Trojans who fled with ***Antenor***[††] after the Trojan War and settled on the coasts of the **Tyrrhenian Sea**.

Learning *that* he, *too*, was descended from these ancient kings, the Trojans accepted **Brutus** into their fellowship and elected him as their leader - with Corineus as second-in-command; they combined forces and successfully rose up against their captors. After a series of battles, they defeated Pandrasus by ***attacking his camp at night after capturing the guards***. ✪

Pandrasus was taken captive and held hostage. Yet, although Brutus had Pandrasus at his mercy, he realized *that* there would be a continuing war with the Greeks which the Trojans could not win… ✪ Therefore, instead of killing Pandrasus, Brutus made a bargain with him: He freed Pandrasus, in return for him freeing the Trojans from slavery and providing Brutus and his band of followers with enough ships and supplies to sail from Greece in search of a new home. Pandrasus gave his daughter **Ignoge** as the treatied spoils of war, which he wedded - *and she was to bear him three sons*: ***Locrinus, Kamber and Albanactus***.

After many encounters and victories over the Greeks, Brutus' small fleet ploughed through the waves in a crossing which lasted thirty days, arriving in Africa still not knowing in which direction they should steer their ships - *eventually* arriving at the ***Altars of the Philistines***… and the ***Salt-pan Lake*** by the *Lake of Osiers*… thence passing between *Rusicada* and the *mountains of Zarec*. In this spot they suffered great danger from an attack by ***pirates***, but they endured, defeating them

---

after Brutus, and the word **"Brut"** came to mean *a chronicle of British history*: *e.g.*, a Middle Welsh adaptation was called the ***Brut y Brenhinedd*** ("*Brut of the Kings*"), and a sequel recounting the Welsh rulers from the 7th century on, in which Brutus makes no appearance, was known as the ***Brut y Tywysogion*** ("*Brut of the Princes*").

[*] A variant version of the *Historia Brittonum* traces the genealogy **Brutus son of Silvius son of Ascanius** back to **Ham son of Noah**. Another chapter traces Brutus' genealogy differently, making him the great-grandson of the legendary Roman king **Numa Pompilius**, who was *himself a son of Ascanius* tracing his descent from Noah's son **Japheth**. These Christianizing traditions, *though*, conflict with the classical Trojan genealogies relating the Trojan royal family to Greek gods.

Brutus son of Hisicion son of Alanus the first European also traced back across many generations to **Japheth son of Noah** - also referred to in the *Historia Brittonum*. This Brutus' brothers were: Francus, Alamanus and Romanus, *also* ancestors of significant European nations.

[†] A legend that blends Isidore of Seville's spurious etymology with the Christian, pseudo-historical, **"Frankish Table of Nations"** tradition that emerged in the early medieval European scholarly world (actually of 6th century CE Byzantine origin) and attempted to trace the peoples of the known world (*as well as legendary figures, such as the Trojan house of Aeneas*) back to Biblical ancestors.

☞ In my particular circumstance, this would be the union of ***Electra Pleide*** *daughter of Atlas Epher* (*son of Japetos the Titan and his niece Clymene, an Oceanid*) *and his maternal aunt Pleione*) and ***Zerah of Goshen*** *son of Judah and Tamar, a Canaanite whore* (*q.v.*).

[‡] The **Dardani** or **Dardanians** (Δαρδανίωνες) were an Indo-European tribe closely related to the ***ancient people of the Troad*** (Trojans) which settled in the region of the ***Central Balkans*** that took its name of ***Dardania*** from them.

The **Royal House of Troy** was *also divided into two branches*, that of the ***Dardanoi***, and that of the ***Trojans*** (their city being called Troy, or sometimes Ilion/Ilium). The **House of the Dardanoi** (its members being the Dardanids, Greek: Δαρδανίδαι; Latin: Dardanidae) was older than the House of Troy, but Troy *later* became more powerful. **Aeneas** is referred to in Virgil's ***Aeneid*** interchangeably as a Dardanian or as a Trojan, but, strictly speaking, Aeneas was of the branch of the Dardanoi. *Many rulers of Rome claim descent from Aeneas and the Houses of Troy and Dardania. Homer adds the epithet Dardanid* (Δαρδανίδης) *to Priam and to other prominent characters denoting that they are members of the house of the Dardanoi*.

[§] Modern scholars derive his name from the Luwian compound ***Priimuua***, which means "exceptionally courageous."

[**] The present human history of **Cornwall** begins with the reoccupation of Britain after the last Ice Age. The area now known as Cornwall was first inhabited in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods - and it continued to be occupied by Neolithic and then Bronze Age people. In the Late Bronze Age, Cornwall was part of ***a maritime trading-networked culture*** called the **Atlantic Bronze Age**, *in modern-day Ireland, England, France, Spain and Portugal*.

During the **British Iron Age**, Cornwall, like all of Britain south of the ***Firth of Forth***, was inhabited by a Celtic people known as the **Britons** with distinctive cultural relations to neighbouring ***Wales*** and ***Brittany***. The ***Common Brittonic*** spoken at the time *eventually* developed into several distinct tongues, including ***Cornish***.

The first account of Cornwall comes from the 1st century BCE Sicilian Greek historian ***Diodorus Siculus***, *supposedly* quoting or paraphrasing the 4th century BCE geographer ***Pytheas***, who had sailed to Britain:

The inhabitants of that part of Britain called **Belerion** (or Land's End) from their intercourse with foreign merchants, are civilized in their manner of life. They prepare the **tin**, working very carefully the earth in which it is produced ... Here then the merchants buy the tin from the natives and carry it over to Gaul, and after travelling overland for about thirty days, they finally bring their loads on horses to the mouth of the Rhône.

The identity of these merchants is unknown. It has been theorized that they were Phoenicians, but there is no evidence for this - *see note following map*..

Celtic tribes of Southern Britain

NOTE: **Joseph ben Mathias** *aka* **Josephus Flavius** was a 1st century Romano-Jewish historian and served as governor of Galilee before joining in the fight against Rome - from hence being called **Joseph of Arimathæa**.

Joseph of Arimathæa was a very wealthy tin merchant, and may have been the richest man in that part of the world at that time. He made many trips to Britain on expeditions to trade saffron for tin (and lead), which he traded at Rome; he *eventually* owned tin mines *at Glastonbury* (*and Devon*). It is possible *that* Jesus himself accompanied Joseph on voyages there during his childhood.

✝ St. Joseph of Arimathæa was the uncle of the Virgin Mary, as he was the younger brother of her father Joachim.

✝ St. Joseph of Arimathæa was, *according to all four canonical Christian Gospels*, the man who assumed responsibility for the burial of Jesus after his crucifixion.

✝ St. Joseph of Arimathæa married a daughter of Longinus, the spearman of the Crucifixion, who was said to be the natural son of Julius Caesar.

✝ King Arthur was descended from St. Joseph of Arimathæa.

[††] **Antenor** was an elder counselor to King Priam of Troy. In the Homeric account of the Trojan War, Antenor advised the Trojans to return Helen to her husband and otherwise proved sympathetic to a negotiated peace with the Greeks. Antenor was made an open traitor, unsealing the city gates to the enemy. As payment, his house—marked by a panther skin over the door—was spared during the sack of the city.

whence encountered - and becoming richer by booty and plunder. After this, they passed the **River Malvum** and landed on a deserted island [*probably Arguin Island*] in Mauretania; harassed by lack of food and drink, they *therefore* disembarked from their ships, split up into groups and ravaged the country from end-to-end, discovering **an abandoned temple to Tanit** (Diana)**, Baal Marduk** (Jupiter/Zeus) **and Ta-autas** (Mercury/Hermes).

A Dream Prophecy

"*Diana la Cazad*ora" del pintor chileno Pedro Lira (1845 - 1912)

Brutus paid homage to Diana by completing the necessary rituals and saying:

> Goddess of woods, tremendous in the chase
> To mountain board, and all the savage race!
> Wide o'er the ethereal walks extend thy sway,
> And o'er the infernal masions void of day!
> Look upon us on earth! unfold our fate,
> And say what region is our destines seat?
> Where shall we next thy lasting temples raise?
> And choirs of virgins celebrate thy praise?

After performing the appropriate ritual, Brutus fell asleep in front of the goddess' effigy and was blest with *a vision* of the rich and fertile land wherefore he and his kin were destined to settle - a island in the western ocean inhabited only by a few giants. She [*the Great Goddess*] prophesied *that* he would be the first of a long line of kings that would rule the island and spread across the world. She told him:

> Brutus! There lies beyond the Gallic bounds
> An island which the western sea surrounds,
> By giants once possessed, now few remain
> To bar thy entrance, or obstruct thy reign.
> To reach that happy shore thy sails employ
> There fate decrees to raise a second Troy
> And found an empire in thy royal line,
> Which time shall ne'er destroy, nor bounds confine.

Once they "re-victuallized their ships," they sailed for the **Pillars of Hercules**,[*] and twas thence those deep-sea monsters called the **"Sirens"** made their appearance and nearly sank their ships.

⋅   ⋅

After "provisioning their ships" for a long voyage, Brutus and the other Trojan refugees set sail... *in search of a land whereupon to settle*. Thus Brutus piloted the fleet o'er the *Alboran Sea*, navigating twixt the **Pillars of Hercules** and out of the *Mediterranean Sea* into the **Atlantic Ocean** [ ] Eventually, the fleet reached *Aquitaine* in Gaul and, as Brutus and his Trojans needed to restock their provisions *again*,

---

[*] The **Strait of Gibraltar** is a narrow strait that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea and separates Gibraltar and Peninsular Spain in Europe from Morocco and Ceuta (Spain) in Africa.

the fleet dropped anchor and Brutus sent out parties to seek supplies, with one of those being led by Corineus.

King Goffarius Pictus of Aquitania

King Goffar of the Picts (Welsh: *Koffarffichti*) received word of a great war fleet anchored in the *Loire estuary*. In alarm he sent ambassadors with messages enquiring of their business and asking if they wanted war or peace. On their way to the fleet the emissaries ran into **Corineus**, who with two hundred of his men, was out hunting in the forests and demanded to know why he was hunting the King's game in the King's forest with out the King's leave. The uncompromising Corineus mocked them, saying *that* he would hunt game wherever he wanted with or without the permission of King Goffarius Pictus. This enraged one of the ambassadors by the name of **Imbertus** so much that he ran towards Corineus, raising his bow, and shot an arrow at him. Corineus evaded the arrow and unfazed, killed the ambassador by splitting his skull with his own bow. The other ambassadors fled back to Goffarius with the news of the death of Imbertus and the powerful and war-like company of men they had encountered.

King Goffarius raised an army and marched to attack the Trojans. Brutus, getting word of the danger, ordered the women and children to the safety of the ships - ready to sail if things should go wrong. Leaving behind enough men to protect and sail them he and Corineus with the main army march to meet Goffarius.

Corineus and Brutus did battle with the **Kings and Princes of Gaul**. The ensuing battles were long and bloody with Corineus playing a major part in defeating the enemy, killing thousands single-handedly with his battle-axe. At one stage Brutus lost his sword while the battle is at its height but found a great battle-axe with which he *too* inflicted death and destruction upon the enemy - *eventually*, the Trojans gained the victory. Brutus ordered all weapons of the enemy which had been left behind to be taken to the ships. Aquitaine was then plundered for treasure and supplies.

Even though they had the victory, Brutus knew Goffarius and the Gauls would be seeking vengeance. Therefore, he ordered the construction of a fortified encampment in case they needed to make a stand and draw Goffarius away while the ships set sail.

Goffarius managed to escape and appealed for help from the *Twelve Rulers of Gaul* who mustered a great army outnumbering the Trojans three to one. On discovering the encampment of the Trojans he arrayed his forces into twelve columns and sent them to the attack. Meanwhile, Brutus and Corineus had not been idle - they completed the fortifications of their encampment and had given orders to their men of how they should defend and whence they should attack.

Goffarius with his greater numbers was confident of victory and wasted little time in attacking the Trojan positions. The Trojans knew they would be hard pressed to even survive. Nevertheless, the Trojans were well-disciplined and, despite being disadvantaged in numbers, threw back the attack and almost succeeded in routing the Gauls. Goffarius rallied his men and once again attacked the Trojans and now the superior numbers were beginning to tell. As day wore on, with the fighting continuing throughout the day, the superior numbers of the Gauls began to tell and the Trojans were forced to retreat to their

fortified camp - fighting off numerous attacks outside the encampment. Goffarius besieged the camp intending to force the Trojans to either surrender or enslave them, or starve them, if he could not kill them in battle.

When night fell, with the situation looking bleak, Brutus called his captains to a council of war. Their situation was dire and being so badly outnumbered and surrounded it seemed only a matter of time before they would be overwhelmed. Corineus, as bold as ever, came up with a daring plan where he and his men would creep through the lines of the Gauls under cover of night and hide in a wood behind the Gauls until daybreak. With the rising of the sun, rather than wait for the Gauls to attack, Brutus would lead his men to attack them. While they were engaged with Brutus and his warriors, Corineus and his men would sally forth from their hiding and attack the rear, catching them by surprise.

Brutus agreed to the strategy: He and his nephew, *Turonus*, who was second only to Corineus in military prowess, would lead the men that remained defending the encampment while Corineus led the attack upon the rear of the Gauls. During the cover of night Corineus and three thousand of his men made their way stealthily through the ranks of the Gauls to the cover of the wood beyond. As dawn broke, Brutus and Turonus led the remaining Trojans into an attack on the Gauls. Valiant Turonus fought bravely and furiously, slaughtering many Gauls but he eventually was surrounded and slain. Brutus *later* built the city of **Tours** where he was buried in his honour.

Goffarius had been expecting the Trojans to sit out a long siege and were caught by surprise whence Brutus and his Trojans drove hard into their ranks forcing them back. Then Corineus and his men entered the fight attacking the Gauls in the rear causing great confusion and havoc in their ranks. The Gauls thinking another army had joined the fight retreated but their retreat quickly turned into a rout as Brutus and Corineus caught them between the hammer and the anvil. The Trojans chased and harried the Gauls looking to utterly defeat them.

Brutus and Corineus ravaged **Aquitaine** taking treasure, weapons and supplies to their ships and putting all to the sword that would stand against them. Despite the victory Brutus expected another attack from Goffarius… and they came *at last* to a good defensible place where they decided to make a stand and built a fortified encampment. Brutus and Corineus soon became aware that although they had won great victories against them, the Gauls had virtually unlimited resources in men at arms and could field even more armies against them; moreover, their own numbers had been diminished in the fighting.

Thus, although they defeated *Le roi Goffar et ses poitevin*, Brutus was nevertheless filled with anxiety - for *the number of his men became smaller every day, while that of the Gauls was constantly increasing*. ✪

Brute of Troy was in doubt as to whether he could oppose the Gauls any longer; and *he* finally chose to return to his ships in "the full glory of his victory" while the greater part of his comrades were still safe - and then, the winds behind him, set out to seek out the island which "*divine prophecy had promised*. ✪

"Here I stand and here I rest.
And this town shall be called Totnes."

Brutus came ashore at *Totnes* in Devon (c. 12th century BCE): At the time the island was called **Albion** – and, finding the island much as the goddess had prophesied it - being inhabited by a small number of giants. Although wild and untamed, the **Land of Promise** ✪ was green and fertile, abounding with game of all kinds for hunting, and rivers abounding with great numbers of fish. The Trojans explored the land and whence they encountered giants, they forced them to flee, having the advantage of better weaponry and using the military discipline and tactics they had needed to learn and employ during their long exile from Troy.

Brutus divided the land among his commanders, and they began to build homes and cultivate the land. Soon, parts of the country began to take on a more domesticated appearance and settlements appeared. To perpetuate his own name, Brutus named the island **"Britain"** *after himself* and that his people would be called **Britons**: (His intention was *that* "his memory should be perpetuated by the derivation of the name"). A little later, the language of the people, which had up to then been known as Trojan or *Crooked Greek*, was called *British* for the same reason.

Corineus was the first of the legendary rulers of Cornwall: (c. 11th century BCE): He settled his people in the western part of the southwest peninsula of the island, and, following in this the example of his leader, *he* called the region which had fallen to his share **Cornea** (*known today as Cornwall*), after the manner of his own name, and his people became known as **Corineans** or **Cornishmen**; *however*, it was *then* inhabited by a great population of giants – yet, fighting them was but a sport or entertainment to Corineus, *though*, a man of superhuman strength.

Corineus   Gogmagog

Gogmagog - Last of the Alban Giants

One day, Brutus decided to hold **"a festival of thanksgiving"** to express gratitude to the gods. During the festival, with many *games* and *events* underway, **Gogmagog** [*a corruption of Gawr Madoc* (*Madoc the Great*) or *Goëmagot*] - the most odious of all giants, *him* being the largest and the strongest: He was said to be twelve cubits (18 feet) tall, and so strong he could pull up a full grown oak tree and its roots directly out of the ground with ease.

Thinking to catch the Britons unprepared, Gogmagog led the giants in a surprise attack. Although the giants at first had the upper hand killing many, but Brutus rallied the Britons who fought back ferociously. All of the giants were killed except their leader Gogmagog, whom Brutus had ordered should be spared to fight for his life against Corineus who delighted in single combat against such foes. The fight took place near **Plymouth**,[*]

---

[*] **Separatists** were the first to move to *New England*: In 1609 a group of Separatists migrated to *Holland*, where they found the *freedom of worship* denied them in *Stuart England*. But they were *nevertheless* troubled by the Netherlanders' "too–tolerant" tolerant atmosphere... and *that* the nation which tolerated them also tolerated that which they abhorred. Hoping to isolate themselves and their children from the corrupting influence of worldly temptations, these people, who were to become known as **Pilgrims**, received permission from a branch of the *Virginia Company* to colonize the northern part of its territory.

The *Pokanokets* (also called Wampanoags) controlled the area in which the Pilgrims settled. Their villages *had* suffered terrible losses in the *epidemic of 1616–1618*. To protect themselves from the powerful *Narragansetts* of the southern New England coast (who had been spared the ravages of the disease), the Pokanokets allied *themselves* with the newcomers. In the *spring of 1621*, their leader, *Massasoit*, signed *a treaty with the Pilgrims*, and during the colony's first difficult years the Pokanokets supplied the English with essential foodstuffs.

But, to the Puritans, indigenous natives were instruments of Satan. For *Cotton Mather* the Indians were "*doleful creatures who were the veriest ruins of Mankind, who were to be everywhere on the face of the earth*" - even *Roger Williams*, the great friend of the Indians, said they were "*devil–worshippers.*"

Massasoit, the great Sachem of the Wampanoag, knew these facts, yet he and his people *nonetheless* welcomed and befriended the settlers of the **Plymouth Plantation**. Perhaps he did this because his Tribe had been depleted by epidemics and warfare? *or*, his knowledge of the harsh oncoming winter was the reason for his submissive acceptance of these foreigners [ ] little knowing *that* it was the beginning of the end; and *that* before 50 years were to pass, the Wampanoag would no longer be a free people.

Furthermore, to dispel the "*Thanksgiving Myth*," the Pilgrims wouldst never have invited the "*red devils*" to join them. Besides, the Puritans would never have tolerated festivities at a true religious event. Indeed, what we think of as *Thanksgiving Day* is really nothing more than a pagan harvest festival. The English having legitimized their claim of the land as theirs by institutionalizing in law and policy a **Doctrine of Discovery**, *which is still in effect today as federal law.*

The fight began with Corineus and Gogmagog standing face-to-face and grappling furiously with each other. Each tried to gain a strong grip on the other, while also preventing the other from doing the same to them. They both strove mightily for some time, but each managed to counter the other. Eventually, Gogmagog managed to hold Corineus in a mighty bear hug and broke three of his ribs, one on his left side and two on his right. This greatly incensed Corineus who, wild with rage pulled the giant across his shoulders and ran to the edge of a nearby cliff and hurled him over. Gogmagog crashed to his ruin on the rocks below, turning the sea red with his blood.[*]

Gogmagog was the ***last of the Giants*** found by Brutus and his men inhabiting the land of Albion. With Albion now free of giants, Brutus shared out the land among his captains and followers as he saw fit. In legend, Brutus became the founder and first king of Britain and Corineus became the founder and first ruler of Cornwall.

So'was, the whole of the land now free of giants, Brutus decided he wouldst build a new city and travelled throughout the country seeking a site for it. Following along the **River Thames** he came to a suitable place for his new city, which he called **"Troia Nova"** ("New Troy").[†] When Brutus had finished building the city, he chose from his people those he wanted to be its citizens. He then gave them ***a code of laws*** by which they might live peacefully together. Sitting his palace (where is now Guildhall) and ***a temple to Diana*** (on what is now St Paul's *with the London Stone being a part of the altar at the latter*). *At that time the priest Eli was ruling in Judea and the Ark of the Covenant was captured by the Philistines. The sons of Hector reigned in Troy, for the descendants of Antenor had been driven out.* ***Aeneas Silvius*** *son of Aeneas and uncle of Brutus, the third of the Latin Kings, ruled in Italy.*

2. Silvius Postumus (Latin: *Silvĭus*; Greek: Σιλούιος) was either the son of **Aeneas** *son of the goddess Aphrodite* (*Venus*) *and Prince Anchises, first cousin of King Priam of Troy* and **Lavinia** *daughter of Latinus and Amata* or the son of **Ascanius**.[‡] He succeeded Ascanius as King of Alba Longa. According to the former tradition, upon the death of Aeneas, Lavinia is said to have **"*hidden in a forest*"** from the fear that Ascanius would harm her child: *cf.*, Estrildis, who was sequestered in a cave (*q.v.*).

The babe was named after his place of birth, ***Silva*** being the Latin word for forest or wood. The ***Sylvan Kings of Alba Longa*** regarded him as the founder of their House for four hundred years, until the founding of Rome by the fratricidal ***Romulus*** *twin brother of Remus*

- *sons of the god Mars and Rhea Silvia* (*daughter of King Numitor of Alba Longa*), *a priestess of Vesta*. As soon as they were born, they were ***abandoned*** in a remote location - *a form of quasi-infanticide tolerated in many ancient cultures*.

*A shepherd named **Faustulus** discovered the children and brought them to his home on the Palatine Hill - his wife, **Acca Larentia Loba**[§] (i.e., she-wolf), adopted and suckled the orphan waifs as their own*.[**]
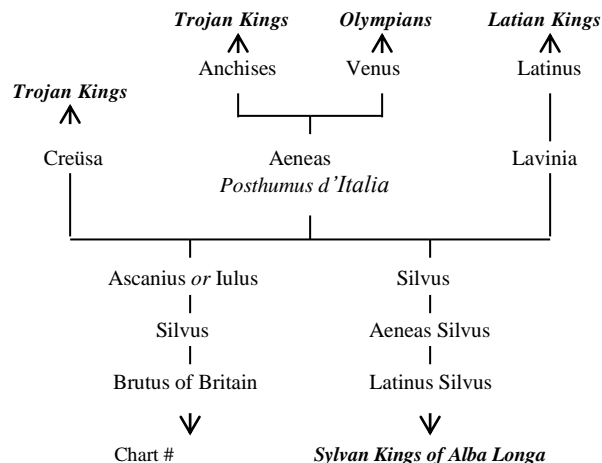
Trojan Kings		**Olympians**		**Latian Kings**
⋀		⋀		⋀
Anchises		Venus		Latinus

Trojan Kings
⋀

Creüsa		Aeneas		Lavinia
		Posthumus d'Italia		

Ascanius *or* Iulus		Silvus
Silvus		Aeneas Silvus
Brutus of Britain		Latinus Silvus
⋁		⋁
Chart #		*Sylvan Kings of Alba Longa*

Chart #...

According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus: A dispute arose on who should succeed Ascanius; either **Silvius** (the brother of Ascanius) or **Iulus** (the son of Ascanius). The dispute was decided in favor of Silvius by the people who believed *that* it was his right as the grandson of Latinus. **Julus** was awarded the priesthood. Note: All the kings of Alba following Silvius bore the name as their cognomen.

His son, **Aeneas Silvius**, was is the third in the list of the mythical kings of Alba Longa in Latium - and, his other son, **Brutus**, was the first

[*] Although **Gogmagog** was killed, he was to return centuries later *during the Norman Conquest of Britain by King William the Conqueror*. This story is told in the medieval legends or "ancestral romance" of ***The History of Fulk Fitz-Warine*** - a mixture of legend, romance, and imagination by an unknown author or compiler in about 1325-40. Centuries later, on a bleak night on storm-battered hill in Wales called ***Dinas Brân***, overlooking the town of ***Llangollen***, Gogmagog would appear to a Norman knight named ***Payn Peveril*** and divulge to him the terrible history of the giants that once ruled Albion before the arrival of the Trojans.

[†] The name is in time corrupted to ***Trinovantum***, which would later become ***Caer-Lud***, and *eventually* called ***London***.

[‡] Both ***Anchises*** and ***Priam*** are grandsons of ***Ilus***, founder of Troy, making Aeneas a second cousin to Priam's children (such as Hector, Paris, Helenus I and his twin Cassandra, *priestess of Apollo who, by him, was given the gift of prophecy... but cursed never to be believed*).

☞ I am a descendant of ***Helenus I Scamandrios son of Priam and Princess Hécube Of Phrygia*** (*daughter of Dymus and Eunoë the Nymph*) and ***Queen Hecuba of Scythia*** *daughter of King Mysia Eetion of Cicilian Thebe and Gyotha, First Mother Of Dream Lake*.

Note: ***Andromache Thebe*** bore Helenus a son named ***Cestrinus***, who is identified with ***Genger*** or ***Zenter*** - legendary father of ***King Francus of the Cimmerians***, eponymous ancestor of the Franks, founder of the ***Merovingian Dynasty*** and forefather of **HRE Charlemagne**.

[§] According to Livy, some say *that* **Loba** *wife of Faustulus* had suckled them, not a female wolf. Indeed, her name meant wolf which was ***Lupus*** in Latin.

[**] Tradition holds *that* **Acca Larentia** was a beautiful girl of notorious reputation, *roughly the same age as Romulus and Remus*; a prostitute known as ***Lupa*** (*u.s.*), who was awarded to **Hercules** as a prize in ***a game of dice*** by the guardian of his temple. When the demi-god no longer had need of her, he advised her to marry the first man she met as she stepped out that morning, who turned out to be a wealthy Etruscan named **Carutius** (*or* Tarrutius, *according to Plutarch*). Larentia inherited all his property and bequeathed it to the Roman people. However, Plutarch explicitly states *that* this Laurentia was a different person from the Laurentia who was married to Faustulus.

Tradition states *that* she had twelve sons, and on the death of one of them Romulus took his place - the remaining eleven founded the college of the ***Fratres Arvales***. In ancient Rome, the ***Arval Brethren*** were a body of priests who offered annual sacrifices to the ***Lares*** and ***godlings*** to guarantee ***good harvests***: (*Inscriptions provide evidence of their oaths, rituals and sacrifices*). She is therefore identified with the ***Dea Dia*** of that collegium.

In ancient Roman religion, **Lares** were guardian deities and/or hero-ancestors or an amalgamation of these. Their origin is uncertain: ***Larunda*** *daughter of the river Almo* was a loquacious naiad nymph (in Ovid's *Fasti*) of Etruscan origin.

For betraying his affair with the water nymph ***Juturna***, Jupiter cut out Lara's tongue and ordered **Mercury**, the psychopomp, to conduct her to ***Avernus***, the gateway to the Underworld and realm of ***Pluto***. Mercury, *however*, fell in love with Lara and had sex with her on the way. Lara *thereby* became mother to two children, referred to as the ***Lares***, invisible household gods. However, like ***Rhea Silvia***, who hid thus from her fratricidal uncle Amulius, she *too* had to stay in a hidden cottage in the woods so that Jupiter would not find her.

Cf., Snow White (*and the Huntsman*).- a Brother's Grimm fairy tale.

Dea Dia was a goddess of fertility and growth in ancient Roman religion. She was *sometimes* identified with **Ceres** or her Greek equivalent **Demeter**; ***Tellus Mater***, the Roman goddess of the fertile earth; ***Flora***, the Sabine goddess of spring flowers; ***Mana Genita*** or ***Geneta Mana*** - *an obscure goddess mentioned only by Pliny and Plutarch*; *or*, ***Larunda*** naiad daughter of the river Almo, likely identical with **Muta** "the mute one" and ***Dea Tacita*** "the silent one," nymphs or minor goddesses.

A ***collegium*** (plural ***collegia***, "*gathered together*") was any association in ancient Rome with ***a legal personality***.

king of Britain. According to Livy and Dionysius:: The heir of Aeneas Silvius was named *Latinus Silvius*.

3. After Brutus died Britain was divided between his three sons: **Locrinus ap Brutus**, the eldest, receiving the land between the rivers Humber and Severn, which he called **Loegria**,[*] (a Latinization of the medieval Welsh name *Lloegyr*, "England") *named after him, which is roughly the boundaries of modern-day England*; **Kamber ap Cymryw**[†] was bequeathed everything beyond the *River Severn*, which was called after him **Cambria** (Wales), *the part which is now known as Wales but which was for a long time after his death called Kambria from his name*; and, **Albanactus** receiving territory was that north of the *River Humber*,[‡] founding the kingdom of Albania or Albany (*Yr Alban in Welsh*: *i.e.*, Scotland).

Corineus was still alive and as ruler of Cornwall was still a much respected and powerful ruler. Locrinus now ruled over a powerful kingdom so a marriage with Gwendolen would have made a great deal of political sense for both him and Corineus. There were still many enemies in the world so an alliance with the powerful Corineus would have been highly desirable and Locrinus made a pact with Corineus to marry his daughter.

The Repudiated Queen and the Secret Mistress

Eventually, whereafter these *three brothers* hadst reigned in peace and prosperity for *about* ten years, **King Humber of the Huns**[§]

---

[*] **Logres** is King Arthur's realm in the **Matter of Britain**. It derives from the medieval Welsh word *Lloegyr* (modern Welsh: Lloegr), a name of uncertain origin referring to England.

[†] Legendary King Camber (Welsh: Cymryw, Cymru) was the father of *both* **Gorbonian, Duke of Cambria and Cornwall, King of Cornwall** thrice-great-grandfather of *King Ap Henwyn (Cunedda) of Briton (q.v.)* and half-brother **Iddon ap Cymryw** *father of Gweyeyddap Ithon father of Peredur ap Gwyrydd father of Llyfwinyd ap Perdur father of Teugad ap Llyfwinyd father of Llarian ap Teuged father of King Ithel ap Llarian of the British Celts (Rey Britanico) father of Enir Fardd ap Ithal (Rey Britanico) father of Calchwyndd ap Enir Fardd (Rey Britanico) father of Llywarch ap Calchynydd (Rey Britanico) father of Idwal ap Llywarch father of Rhun ap Idwal father of Blacdyn ap Rhun father of Morgan ap Blacdyn father of Berwyn ap Morgan father of King Geraint Feddow ap Berwyn of the British Celts father of Brywlais Ap Gertaint Feddw de Cumbria de Bretagne father of Alyfon ap Brywlais o Siluria father of Anyn ap Alafon father of Dingad ap Anyn father of Greidol ap Dingad father of King Geraint ap Grediol of Britain father of King Merion ap Geraint of Siluria father of Arch ap Merion father of King Caid ap Arch of Siluria and Britain father of King Serfyn Gwyn Hir ap Ceid of Britain brother of King Ceri Lyngwyn Esyllwg ap Gwyn Hir of Britain father of Beren ap Ceri and Caswallen...*

[‡] The **Humber** is a large tidal estuary on the east coast of Northern England.

[§] **"Hun"** is an early Germanic word for **"warrior,"** in this case from *Scythia* and through this legend Geoffrey alludes to *the arrival of warriors of the earliest Germanic peoples from Himberland in the British Isles*.

    Venerable Bede mentioned the *Scythian origin of the Picts* and the 16th century British chronicler Raphael Holinshed also mentioned the *Agathyrsi Scyth origin of the Picts* - and their tradition of "painting their bodies blue."

    The legendary ancient alliance between *Scythian Huns* and the *Celts* is recalled again as the wife of *Míl Éspáine (Golam)* and the wife of *Goídel Glas son of Nel (Keating: Niul)*, eponymous ancestor of the **Gaels** (Irish, Manx and Scottish Gaelic), were both called *Scota*.

    In Fordun's version, **Gaythelos**, as he calls *Goídel Glas*, is the son of "a certain king of the countries of Greece, Neolus, or Heolaus, by name," who was exiled to Egypt and took service with the Pharaoh, marrying Pharaoh's daughter **Scota**. Various accounts of how Gaythelos came to be expelled from Egypt—by a revolt following the death of Pharaoh and his army in the *Red Sea*, pursuing **Moses**, or in terror from the *Plagues of Egypt*, or after an invasion by *Ethiopians*—are given, but the upshot is that Gaythelos and Scota are exiled together with Greek and Egyptian nobles, and they settle in *Hispania* after wandering for many years. In the *Iberian Peninsula* they settled in the land's northwest corner, at a place called *Brigancia* (the city of *A Coruña* that the *Romans* knew as *Brigantium*).

    Scota and **Scotia** are the names given to the mythological daughters of two different Egyptian pharaohs in Irish mythology, Scottish mythology and pseudohistory. Though legends vary, all agree that a Scota was the *ancestor of the Gaels*, who traced their ancestry to Irish invaders, called *Scotti*, who

---

(*probably* Cimmerians or Hibernians) came from conquests in Germania and intent on pillage and plunder invaded Albany. He met **Albanactus** in *"open battle*,**"** killed him and forced the remaining *Albanfolk* to flee south to the protection of Albanactus' brother, Locrinus.[**]

As soon as **Locrinus** heard the news, he persuaded his brother **Kamber** to join him in an alliance. Locrinus called up all the young men of his country and went out to meet the King of the Huns somewhere near the river which is now called the Humber. When the two forces made contact, Locrinus forced Humber to flee. Humber retreated as far as the river and was then drowned beneath its waters: *The river was thereafter known as the Humber which marked the southern border of the Kingdom of Northumbria and is one of the main rivers of England*. Once he had gained victory, Locrinus distributed the spoils of the enemy among his allies, keeping back nothing for himself except the gold and silver which he found on board their ships.
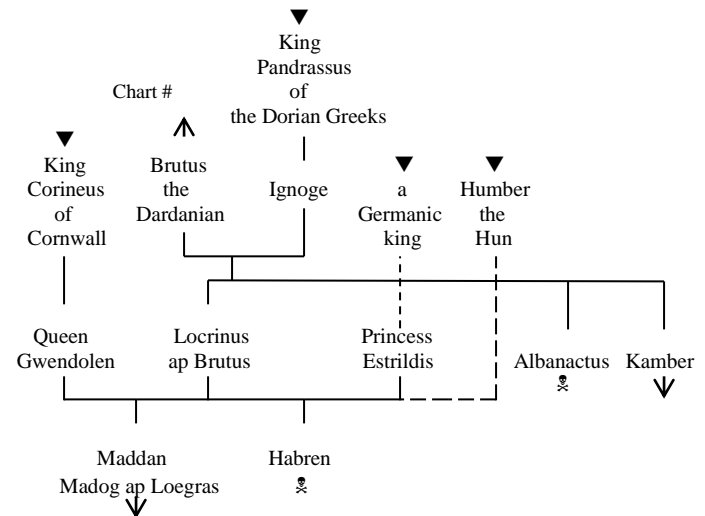

Chart #...

When Locrinus raided Humber's ships after his death, he found and, rescued **Estrildis**[††] an abducted Germanic princess brought thither to Britain by Chief Humber the Hun as a consort-captive (*i.e.*, "*sex-slave*"). This angered Corineus *ally of his father Brutus*, who had arranged a marriage between Locrinus and his daughter, **Gwendolen** (Latin: *Guendoloēna*). Locrinus submitted and married Gwendolen but still secretly loved Estrildis, whom he locked in a cave[‡‡] beneath **Trinovantum**[§§] (London), where she was cared for by servants. For

---

    settled in *Argyll* and *Caledonia*, regions which later came to be known as **Scotland** after their founder.

[**] All this was *supposedly* before the *Picts* and *Scots* had invaded. Later Kings of England, particularly Edward I, used **"the Brutus and Albanactus legend"** as an excuse to claim superiority over and to conquer Scotland, arguing that as Locrinus was the oldest brother, so he and hence England had superior status. The same argument, *of course*, extended over Wales, as Camber was also junior to Locrinus.

[††] Her name is *probably* a Latinized form of the medieval name **Estrild** (Old English: *Éastorhild*), which survived in England only until the 12th century, *according to the 1984 Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*.

[‡‡] After the death of Jesus, the disciples were spread to the four winds. Across the sea in Southern France, a myth arose. Legend says *that* a boat with no sails and no oars landed on the shores of Provence. Three women named Mary, including the Virgin Mother and Magdalene - who was pregnant with Jesus' child, along with Martha, Lazarus, and an Egyptian servant named Sarah are said to have landed at Saintes Maries-de-la-Mer (named for the arrival of the "*holy Marys from the sea*"). The story goes that each settled in a different area of France - and that Mary Magdalene herself started a church and retired to live out her days in a grotto on the high hill of Saint Baume.

[§§] **Trinovantum**, in medieval British legend, is the name given to **London** in earliest times. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae* (1136) it was founded by the exiled Trojan **Brutus**, who called it **Troia Nova** (*i.e.*, "*New Troy*"), which was *gradually* corrupted to Trinovantum. It was *later* rebuilt by **King Lud**, who named it **Caer Lud** *after himself*, and this name became corrupted to **Kaer Llundain**, and, finally, London. This legend is part of the **Matter of Britain**.

seven years he secretly visited her in her cave - *eventually*, Estrildis bore him a daughter, **Habren verch Loegres**.

Upon the death of Corineus, **King Locrinus** deserted Gwendolen and their son **Maddan** in favour of **Estrildis** - *his secret mistress*: (*viz.*, *analogous of Lavinia, who was also sequestered in a cave*). Thus Humber's Huns were able to settle Britain with their queen, Estrildis.

Gwendolen *thence* fled to **Cornwall**, where-at she lived for a few years, raising a large Cornish army. Whence she *finally* waged war against her adulterous ex-husband, Locrinus was killed in the **Battle of the River Stour** - *the dividing line between Cornwall and Loegria*. Gwendolen *then* assumed his throne and ruled independently in Cornwall. She had *both* Estrildis and her daughter, **Habren**, thrown into the **River Severn**[*] and drowned: (*This river was the dividing line between Cornwall and Loegria, two key locations in ancient Britain*). After defeating the king, she took on the leadership of the Britons, becoming their **first queen regnant**.

Artist – Edward Burne-Jones

Her victory and subsequent rise to fame as a righteous ruler shows how fractured Britain was at the time. Gwendolen reigned peacefully for or fifteen years as queen of Cornwall, Loegria and Albania, and Kambria. She then abdicated in favour of her son and lived out the remainder of her life in Cornwall.[†]

The prime example of a female invader who successfully changed the entire direction of the monarchies in Albion, Gwendolen verch Corineus was the first Queen of the Britons to demonstrate the power women, especially royal women, could have. She displayed power over the line of succession, proved just how far ruling powers could extend even when in the hands of a woman, and used what was seen as a detriment to her prospects (her gender) to her advantage. Withal, Gwendolen is an example of a queen willing to go to any lengths to protect her kingdom, resorting to violence and invasion. She occupied a role as both insider and outsider to King Locrinus' court and she used that unique status to become a so-called savior of Britain.

Maddan (*Madog ap Loegres*) *son of Locrinus and Gwendolen* was born during the reign of Locrinus but soon after, his grandfather

---

[*] The river was thus called **Hafren** in Welsh: The Latinized form was **Sabrina** which became **Severn** and was possibly influenced by earlier gods or spirits and sometimes she was known as **Sabre** and the river became known as the **Severn** in English.

The River Severn was named after Habren, not Elstrida, to emphasize and make known that a heir and potential rival to the British kingdom had been killed just as the River Humber was named after the Hun leader to emphasize his death and the ascendancy of the British rulers to any potential outside challenge. Elstrida did not get a river or place named after and was deliberately allowed to die in ignominy. The killing of Estrildis and Habren was more than just the revenge of a woman scorned. It was also a political act that strengthened her power and that of her son by Locrinus, Maddan, and when she abdicated the throne of Loegria went to him.

[†] The *Historia Regum Britanniae* says that at the time of her death **Samuel** (Book 2, chapter 6) was judge in Judaea, **Aeneas Silvius** was ruling Alba Longa, and **Homer** was gaining fame in Greece. She is mentioned in Spenser's poem **The Faerie Queene** (1590) as Gwendolene, and appears in the mythopoeic writings of **William Blake** as *one of the twelve daughters of Albion*.

Corineus of Cornwall died and his mother defeated Locrinus in battle. His mother reigned for the fifteen years of Maddan's adolescence then she abdicated in his favor and he went on to rule for forty years *after her*. Soon after taking the throne, he married and became the father of **Mempricius** and **Malin**. For forty years he reigned peacefully until his death when civil war broke out between his sons over who would dominate Britain.

◎ **Mempricius** (Welsh: **Mymbyr ap Madog**)[‡] called for a conference and thus beguiled his brother and other delegates wishing to end the war between the two brothers. Once his guests haply there-at welcomed, Mempricius **killed them all and took the throne** ✿ of the Britons for himself. He ruled as a **tyrant** for twenty years, killing most of the distinguished men on the island. More-so, he defeated and **killed all other claimants to the throne**. He abandoned his wife and his son, **Ebraucus**, to live **"a sodomistic life of unnatural vices"** and *generally* misruled his Kingdom.

By pillaging the cities and shores and slaughtering many men, he became extremely wealthy and enriched the lands of Britain. He founded **Kaerebrauc** (City of Ebraucus) south of the Humber, (*see Eboracum*) and **Alclud** in Albany, (*see Dunbarton, capital of Strathclyde*).

While on a hunting expedition, he was separated from his companions and attacked by **a pack of wolves**.[§] Thus he died and was succeeded by his son Ebraucus.

A map of Gaul in the 1st century BCE, showing the relative positions of its three tribes: Celtae (Galli), Belgae and Aquitani. The region corresponds to what is now Belgium, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Western Germany and Northern Italy.

Following the death of his father, **Ebraucus** (Welsh: **Efrawg/Efrog Gadarn ap Mymbyr**)[**] *eldest son of King Mempricius* (*and only son remaining in Britain*) became king and reigned 39 years. He was admired, tall, and remarkably strong. He was the first to wage war on the **Gauls** since the time of Brutus. By pillaging the cities and shores and slaughtering many men, he became extremely wealthy and enriched the lands of Britain.

He founded two settlements: **Kaerebrauc**, the City of Ebraucus (Eboracum), north of the Humber (*this later became York, whose Welsh name is Efrog*); and **Alclud** in Albany (*now part of Dunbarton, capital of Strathclyde*); "builded **the town of Maidens**, *now called Edinburgh Castle*, being planted in the uttermost part of Britain, *now called Scotland*"; and also says built the "castle of Montrose."

[‡] His reign roughly coincides with that of Saul as king in Israel between 1030-1010 BCE. According to Geoffrey, he reigned at the same period as Saul in Judea and Eurysthenes in Sparta.

[§] This, *of course*, does not necessarily have to mean "canines" but may *in fact* be a metaphoric inference for "wild men" (*cf.*, Welsh *"blaidd"* "wolf").

[**] **Ebraucus** reign corresponded roughly in time with that of **David of Israel** (Book 2.7.) Again, we know that David ruled from 1010 - 970 BCE.

He had twenty wives who produced twenty sons and thirty daughters.[*] All his daughters he sent to his cousin *Silvius Alba* in *Alba Longa* (*Italy*) to be married to the other Trojan descendants. Except for *Brutus Greenshield*, all of Ebraucus' sons, led by Assaracus, went to Germany, creating a kingdom there.

Brutus II Darianlas (Welsh: *Bryttys darian las*) **"Greenshield"** (Latin: *Viridescutum*) **ap Efrawg** *eldest of twenty sons and the only remaining son of Ebraucus in Britain at the time of his death*. He reigned for twelve years after his father's death but was greatly renowned neither at home nor in warfare. He was succeeded by his son, Leil.

"Lud Hurdibras, Bladud and King Leir (Lear)" from: "*Genealogy and Race of all the Kings of England*" (1562) by Giles Godet.

Leil / Lleon / Lliwelydd "ici" (Lliwelydd),[†] **King of the Britons** *son of Brutus II Greenshield* was a peaceful and just king but a weak and vacillating king who took advantage of the prosperity afforded him by his ancestors. He founded *Carlisle* (*Caerleil*: *Fort of Leil*) in the north as a tribute to this prosperity. He reigned for twenty-five years until he grew old and feeble. During the waning years of Leil's reign the Britons became unstable; his inactivity sparked *a civil war* during which he died. He was succeeded by his son *Rud Hud Hudibras*.

Rud Hud Hudibras ap Leil[‡] (Welsh: Run Baladr bras) *also known as* Run "Paladyr Bras" *son of King Leil* became king after his father's death and reigned for 39 years, ending the civil war and restoring peace to the kingdom. A great builder of cities, during his reign, he founded *Kaerreint*, *later* renamed *Canterbury* by the **Angles**. He is *also* said to have founded *Kaerguenit* (Winchester) and *Paladur Castle* (Shaftesbury). He was succeeded by his son *Bladud*… *but nothing is known of his sister*.

Bleiddud ap Rhun / Blaedud of the Britons ("Wolf-lord" > Welsh *blaidd* "wolf" + *iudd* "lord") was a mythical king of the Britons, for whose existence there is no historical evidence sent by his father to be educated in the liberal arts in *Athens*. After his father's death he returned, with four philosophers, and founded a university at Stamford in Lincolnshire, which flourished *until it was suppressed by Saint Augustine of Canterbury on account of heresies which were taught there*.

While he was in Athens, he contracted **leprosy** - and whence he returned home disfigured *he* was rejected by his father as an imperfect prince could not inherit the throne. He was imprisoned as a result, but escaped. Before he left, his mother gave him a golden ring – a key to return to the kingdom, if he could ever cure himself of the disease. He found employment as a **swineherd** at **Swainswick**, "untravell'd part of the country" (*about two miles from the later site of Bath*),

As Bladud drove his pigs in search of acorns he crossed the River Avon *at shallows north of Saltford* and noticed that his pigs would go into an **alder-moor** in cold weather and return covered in black mud. He found that the mud was warm, and that they did it to enjoy the heat. He also noticed *that* the pigs which did this did not suffer from **skin diseases** as others did, and on trying the **mud bath** himself found that he was cured of his leprosy. He founded the city of *Kaerbadum* or *Caervaddon* (Bath), creating the **hot springs** there *by the use of magic* so that others might also benefit as he had done. He dedicated the city to the goddess *Athena* or *Minerva*, and in honour of her lit **undying fires**, *whose flames turned to balls of stone as they grew low, with new ones springing up in their stead: an embellishment of an account from the fourth-century writer **Solinus** of the use of local coal on the altars of her temple*.
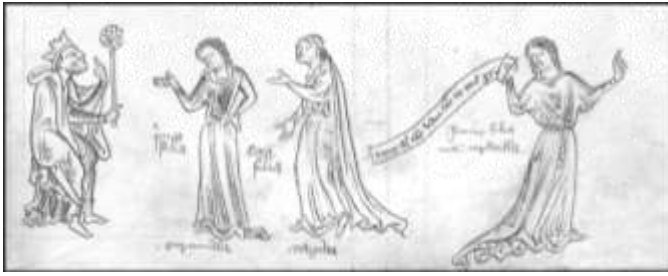

He was then restored to his position as heir-apparent to his father – and *supposedly* ruled for twenty years (from 863 or *perhaps* 500).[§]

Legend claims *that* Bladud encouraged the practice of **necromancy**, or **divination** through communicating with the **spirits of the dead**. Through this practice, he is said to have performed wondrous and spectacular tricks, and created ***a flying machine*** made from the wings of birds and to have tried to fly to (or from) *the temple of Apollo - founded by his ancestor Brute at **Trinovantum*** (*London*), but his magic powers momentarily failed him when he fell and was dashed to pieces. He was *supposedly* buried there-at **Troja Nova** (New Troy) and succeeded by his son, *Leir*.

---

[*] The twenty sons of King Mempricius of the Britons: *Prydein Brutus II Darianus "Greenshield"*; Sisillius; Regin; Morvid; Bladud; Lagon; Bodloan; Kincar; Spaden; Gaul; Dardan; Eldad; Ifor; Margodud; Gangu; Hector; Kerin; Rud; Asaracus; and Buel.

[†] Geoffrey asserts *that* **Leil** reigned at the time when Solomon built the Temple in Jerusalem and Silvus Epitus was king of Alba Longa.

[‡] **Rud Hud Hudibras** reigned during the time *Capys* was king in *Alba Longa* and *Haggai*, *Amos*, *Joel*, and *Azariah* were prophesying in Israel. Haggai began his ministry around 520 BCE, whilst Amos is said to have prophesied during the reigns of *Uzziah of Judah* and *Jeroboam II*, *probably* around 760 BCE.

[§] In 1749 the architect John Wood fixed the date of **Bladud** about 500 BCE, a date more recent than various chronicles such as Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Chronicle of History* (1508); *Chronicles of England* by John de Wavrin, Lord of Forestel (written 1445-1471 and in print 1864); *A Manuscript Chronicle from the Creation to Edward IV* (c.1480). Geoffrey made Bladud a contemporary of the biblical prophet Elijah.

King Leir and Daughters
From the *Chronica Majora*, vol. 1, Saint Albans, England, ca. 1240–53
Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge, MS 26

4. Leir ap Bleiddud[*] was the eponymous founder of the city of *Leicester* (*Ligoraceastre* in Old English; Old Welsh: *Cair Lerion*, Welsh: *Caerlŷr*), which he called (using the Old Welsh form of the city's name) *Kaerleir* ("*City of Leir*").

Leir was said to have been **the end of Brutus' male line of descent**, siring three daughters: *Goneril*, *Regan*, and *Cordelia*. As he neared his death, he divided his kingdom among his three daughters. Goneril and Regan flattered their father and, at the advice of Leir's nobles, were married off to the Dukes of Albany and Cornwall, *respectively*. Cordelia, despite being her father's favourite, refused to flatter the king feeling that he should not need special assurances of her love and was given no land to rule.

King Lear Disinherits Cordelia by Unknown

King Aganippus of the Franks courted and married Cordelia, despite Leir refusing to pay a dowry. Leir then gave Goneril and Regan half of his kingdom, planning to bequeath them the remainder at his death; instead, his sons-in-law rebelled and seized the whole of the kingdom. *Duke Maglaurus of Albany*, Goneril's husband, maintained Leir with a retinue of 60 knights, but his wife reduced this by half after two years. Leir then fled to Regan, who reduced his entourage to only five men. Returning to Albany and pleading with Goneril, Leir was left with a single knight for protection.

At this point, Leir feared both his older daughters and fled to France.

---

[*] *Leir*, *Lerion*, and *Ligoraceastre* all derive from the old Brittonic name of the *River Soar*, *Ligera or *Ligora.

Cordelia by William Frederick Yeames

Queen Cordelia of South Britain - the second ruling queen of pre-Roman Britain received a messenger from her father whence he was outside her court at *Karitia*. She had him bathed, royally clothed, and assigned a fittingly large band of retainers. He was then officially received by the king and made regent of France, with the Frankish nobles vowing to restore him to his former glory. Leir, his daughter, and her husband invaded Britain and successfully overthrew his daughters and sons-in-law. Leir ruled three years[†] and then died – being buried in an underground shrine to the god **Janus** beneath the *River Soar* ✪ *near Leicester* – *allegedly at the current site of the city's Jewry Wall. An annual feast was held nearby in his honour*.

Cordelia inherited the crown upon her father's death. She ruled the land in peace for five years... until being deposed by her sisters and committed suicide in prison.

Lear and Cordelia in Prison (c. 1779) by William Bake
N 05189 B 53 Pen and watercolour (123×175}

Following Cordelia's suicide, **King Marganus I of North Britain** (Welsh: *Morgan*) *son of Duke Maglaurus of Albany and Goneril* (*daughter of King Leir*), as eldest male heir of Leir came to rule the region of Britain northeast of the Humber *in the year 796 BCE*, sharing the kingdom with his cousin **King Cunedagius**[‡] **of South Britain** (Latinized form, *Cunedda ap Henwyn*; Welsh: *Kynedda*) *son of Duke Henwyn ap Bleiddud of Cambria and Cornwall and Regan* (*daughter of King Leir*), who despised the rule of his aunt Cordelia.

[†] Leir was given the longest reign of Geoffrey's kings, ruling for sixty years.

[‡] Geoffrey synchronizes Cunedagius' reign with the ministry of the Jewish prophet *Isaiah* and the founding of Rome by *Romulus and Remus*. Both events are dated to the 8th century BCE.
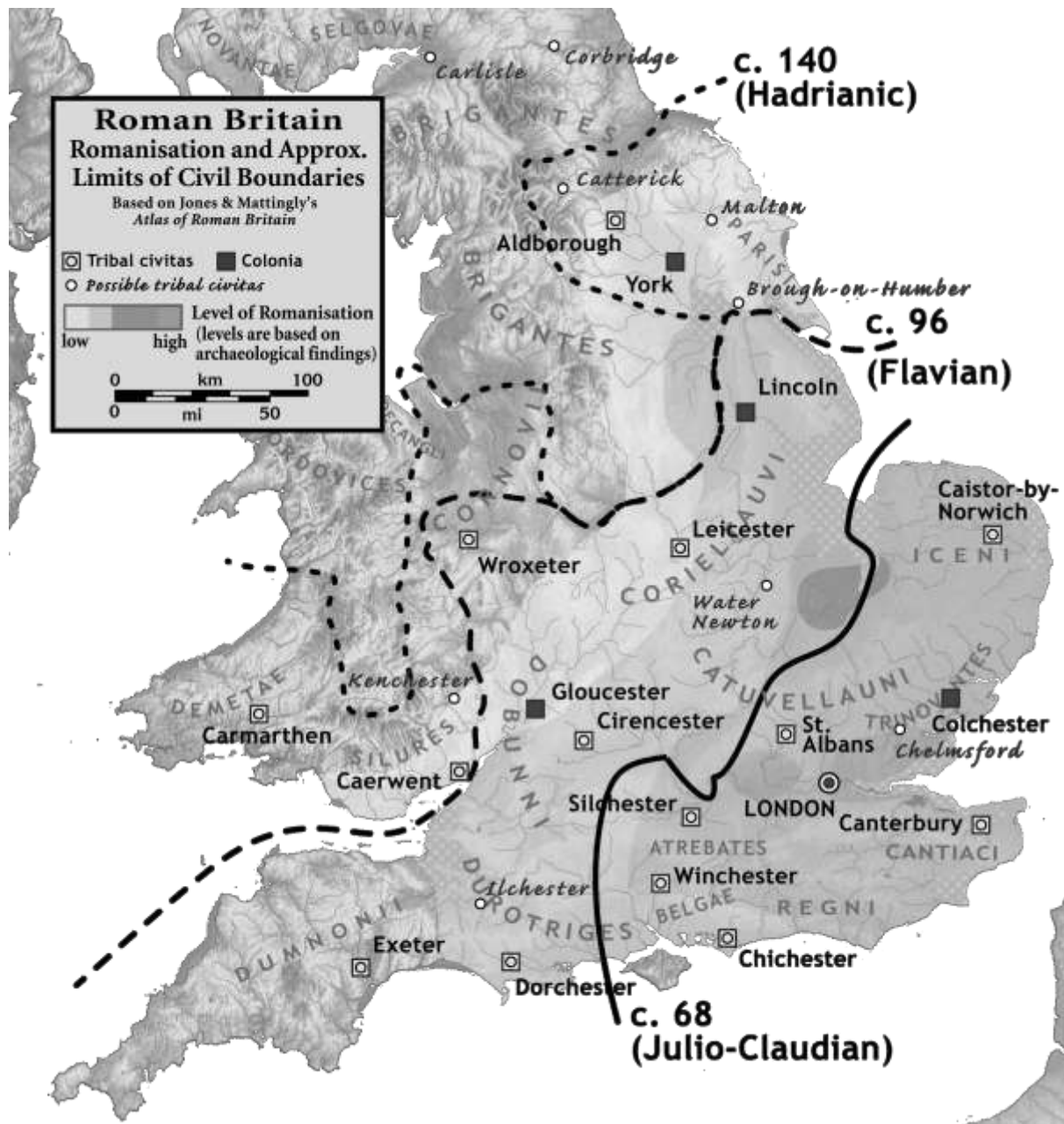
With the help of his cousin Marganus, Cunedagius took over the kingdom from Cordelia and ruled half of it. But, two years after they split the island, Marganus, influenced by his peers, became discontent with ruling only half of Britain. He began *a scorched earth march* through Cornwall and destroyed much of the land until *finally* reaching the army of Cunedagius. Cunedagius, *though*, defeated Marganus and he fled. Cunedagius followed him throughout Britain until cornering him in Wales. There, Cunedagius killed Marganus and became king of all Britain. He named the place **Margon** *near present-day Port Talbot* in honour of his cousin. Cunedagius then ruled the whole kingdom for the next thirty-three years. He was succeeded *in 761 BCE* by his son **Rivallo** (*Rriallon*), who reigned wisely and frugally.

Cunedagius' reign was *particularly* remembered for *a rain of blood*, *a great swarm of flies* and *a plague* that took a heavy toll of the population. At his death *in 743 BCE*, there followed **the reigns of four kings** of who little is said save their names and their order of succession.

The **Kingdom of Icenia** was a prosperous, if small, kingdom allied to Trinovantum. The Icenians loved all things Roman, with some parts of the nation being almost completely free of *Celtic language*. This love of Rome resulted in a large number of **Gallo-Roman aristocrats** coming to the region, which further hastened the complete Romanization of the kingdom. Icenia was legally divided into two states in personal union - **Catevellaunia** in the west and **Icenia** in the south, each with their own Kings, but more often than not the two kings worked together, and the division into Catevellaunia and Icenia was simply a matter of tradition. A *senate* was established as well, made up of representatives from all the large towns and cities of the state. This senate, working with the **"Diarchy**,**"** governed the state. Icenia had also adopted Roman religion with zest, practicing the **Roman variant of Frankish Christianity**, and was a major base of operations for missionaries headed elsewhere on the island. Icenia was the only majority-Christian state on the British Isles at this time.

Map of Roman Briton
Romanization and Approx. Limits of Civil Boundaries